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AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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AGRICULTURE.

(For the New England Farmer.)

IRRIGATION.

By Hon. John W. Lincoln.

(Continued from page 255.)

1st.—The Objects of Irrigation.

"It is generally supposed, that watering lands is only calculated for the purpose of encouraging the production of grass; but irrigation is likewise applicable to the culture of grain, and has even been made use of for promoting the growth of timber

"1st. *Grass.*—There are four modes by which water promotes the melioration of grass lands. It preserves a favorable degree of temperature; improves the crop, by the nourishing substances it conveys; destroys heaths and other weeds, which delight in a dry soil; and as a mere element it is beneficial, more especially in dry seasons.

"Running water prevents the tender roots and leaves of grass, from being affected by cold; and if the irrigation be carried on in summer, the water cools the plants and the soil. In either season, it moderates the temperature, but it is particularly useful in winter and spring, by forwarding the grasses so much, that in the course of the year almost double the product, under careful management, may be obtained.

"Water, as a carrier, conveys other substances to the soil, by which it may be enriched. This is obviously the case when land is irrigated by muddy waters, which leave behind them rich mould, and other substances. If lime or marl be held in solution, the waters become highly enriching. Other soluble and nutritive substances are also capable of being conveyed by water in the same manner on passing through fertile tracts.

"Meadow plants cut green, without any external moisture on their stalks or leaves, and afterwards dried, lose by exsiccation from 66 to 70 parts out of 100. This very large proportion of moisture—though water is perhaps not the only substance carried off—is a direct proof, that water itself enters largely into the composition of those vegetables. Water is likewise of use, by the more equable diffusion of nutritive matter in the soil which it necessarily occasions.

"The system of watering lands, however, can never be carried to perfection, unless when accompanied by *drainage* and *enclosure*. Stagnant water and impetuous torrents do essential injury; but if entirely under command, so that it may be laid on or taken off at pleasure, water may become a useful instrument in the hands of a skilful husbandman. Drainage is, therefore, a necessary preparation for irrigation.

"With respect to enclosure, it cannot be of any real use to water lands, unless they are secured by suitable fences, from poaching and trespass. Indeed these are necessary, not only for the advantage of the grass, but for the safety of the stock, as sheep cannot be suffered to resort to lands flooded in summer, from the risk of the rot.

"2d. *Corn.*—In the East Indies, not only rice, but wheat and barley are raised by means of irrigation; and it has long been a practice in some parts of Scotland, to enrich the soil for crops of grain, by the same means. Mr Serymsoure, of Tealing, a gentleman in Torfarshire, followed the practice for nearly fifty years, and with such success, that by the operation, one enclosure, which had got into an exhausted state, was so enriched by it, that it preserved an uncommon degree of fertility for a succession of crops, (one of them wheat) without fallow, lime, or marl, and with very moderate assistance from dung. The common method was very different. After watering for one or two seasons, they ploughed for oats, and by taking two or three successive crops, the soil was exhausted, and run out into weeds and poverty. Nothing else could be expected from such management. But in other parts of Scotland, irrigation was not only practiced with considerable success, and for crops of grain, but it contributed to destroy the immense quantities of wild oats which formerly were so prevalent, and for the destruction of which no other means were known, previous to the introduction of fallowing and of green crops.

"The system of irrigating for corn seems likewise to have succeeded in Somersetshire, where a large tract of country, suffered to remain in pasture for two years, was, during that time, at stated intervals, regularly flooded by a stream descending from the hills. It was then subjected to the following rotation of crops: first, wheat on the ley; second, turnips; and third, barley, and artificial grasses. The produce of grain was very considerable, namely of wheat, from 40 to 50 bushels, and of barley from 50 to 60 bushels per statute acre. In a late publication on the utility of water meadows, a question therefore is not improperly put, whether, upon particular soils and under certain circumstances, irrigation might not produce similar effects upon wheat, and several other plants of the field and the garden, as upon herbage? The author adds, no good reason can be assigned why this valuable improvement should be restricted to the cultivation of grasses.

"*Plantations.*—It is recorded in the statistical account of Scotland, that irrigation has likewise been used for a very singular purpose. Capt. Shand, of Templand, in Aberdeenshire, conducted water through his young plantations, and found that when done with judgment, it was the cheapest and most effectual mode of encouraging the growth of trees. To the alder, the willow, and even the birch, and the ash, it may be of use; unless in very dry soils, however, it must be dangerous to forest trees. But on the whole, the improvement of grass, seems to be the great object to which the watering of lands is applicable.

2d. The Methods of conducting the Process.

"Water meadows are of two sorts: *flowing*, calculated for a flat country; and *catch-work* for sloping grounds.

"*Flowing Meadows.*—Where the ground is flat, the soil formed into *beds*, or broad ridges, like those met with at bleach fields. They are commonly from 30 to 40 feet wide, and nine or ten poles in length; as in such situations, the great object is, when once brought on, to be able to carry off the water quickly. Hence it is necessary to throw up the land into high ridges, with drains between them. More of the failures in irrigation arise from the ridges not being sufficiently high, and the slopes not being sufficiently steep, than from any other cause.

"*Catch-work Meadows.*—It is difficult to give an intelligibly written description of the mode of making these meadows. To be properly understood, the operation must be seen. It may, however, in general be remarked, that the system is calculated for sloping grounds; and that after the water is brought from the original stream, into a new cut, it is stopped at the end, so that when the trench is full, the water is compelled to run at the side, and flood the land below it. But as the water would soon cease to run equally for any considerable length, and would wash the land out in gutters, it has been found necessary to cut small parallel trenches, at the distance of from 20 to 30 feet, to catch the water again, (hence the name originated,) and the same plan of spreading and diffusing, is continued until the water reaches the main drain at the bottom of the meadow. It is a great advantage attending the catch-work system, that it is not only less expensive, but the same quantity of water will do much more work.

"In either of these ways, irrigation promotes the growth of grass. The herbage of dry land is impoverished from the want of water; that of wet land, by its remaining stagnant; but both these evils are remedied by these processes.

3d. Circumstances to be considered, previous to the Plan being undertaken.

"The first point to be ascertained is, whether there be a sufficient quantity of water at command. For want of due attention to this important circumstance, mistakes have sometimes been made, both in England and Scotland, which have been extremely prejudicial to the advancement of irrigation.

"The next objects are, the quality of the water, and the nature of the soil, and subsoil, proposed to be irrigated. It is then proper to consider *how* and *where* the water can be taken out of the stream. This can only be done with a proper level; and the assistance of a professed irrigator will be necessary.

"Irrigation being an operation requiring considerable nicety and skill, cannot be advantageously conducted without attentive hands to from the soil, to lay on and shift the water, and to

remove it; also to cut down the produce and to make it into hay. On all these accounts, a supply of trusty laborers, for carrying on these several processes, must be provided. Nor is this all. It is likewise necessary to ascertain, whether there are any obstacles to the proposed improvement, arising from the claim of millers, or canal owners, (which are often great impediments,) the intervention of other property, or leases granted to other farmers on the estate. The command of capital adequate to the expense likely to be incurred, is absolutely necessary.

4th. Of the Water calculated for Irrigation.

"Clear spring water, in the state in which it issues from the hills, is certainly of a fertilizing quality; and near the source it is usually warmer than other waters, not so liable to be soon frozen, and it answers better for irrigation, during the severe weather in winter. From these properties, there is always produced abundance of early succulent grass, for several yards where the water first runs over the land near the spring. Clear spring water, may also be used longer than the foul or muddy, being less apt to render the grass gritty and unwholesome; hence some give a preference to clean watered crops.

"Mountain streamlets fed principally by springs, are more at command than rivers, and more convenient to be directed over slopes, and are also better calculated for improving grass.

"Where river water is accessible, it is commonly loaded with many enriching substances from the fertile country, and the large towns and villages, through which it passes; and is thus productive, not only of temporary, but of permanent improvement.

"Sea water also, where it can be employed for that purpose, or made use of within embanked marshes, is applicable to the purposes of irrigation. It contains, more especially near the land, not only animal and vegetable substances, but also saline mixtures in solution. The utility of salt marshes to diseased horses, and their acting as a restorative to sheep in danger of, or infected by, that fatal malady, the rot, is well known. Those ideas are corroborated by an observation that the meadows near the mouth of the Severn, *where salt water is thrown over the land by the tide*, are grazed, instead of being mown, and are accounted the best possible pasture for horses and cattle that require rest, and spring physic. In regard to waters much impregnated with iron, they were formerly supposed totally unfit for the purposes of irrigation; but it is now fully proved, by the accurate experiments of an able chemist, and by the extraordinary growth of grasses in Prisley meadow in Bedfordshire, that ferruginous waters are friendly to vegetation when properly applied.

"Waters that are impregnated with the juices that flow from peat masses, are considered by many not worth applying to the soil. It is objected to them that they are soon frozen; that they convey no material nutriment; and that they are commonly loaded with antiseptic substances, as will retard instead of promote vegetation. But others are of opinion, that a want of sufficient slope in the meadow, or of proper management in regard to the water, has occasioned the disappointments which have been experienced when bog waters have been applied.

5th. Of the Soil and Subsoil.

"Irrigation is not restricted to any particular description of soil. Land naturally wet may be greatly improved by it, when accompanied by drainage; and it is equally beneficial to that which is dry.

"Rich loams produce the greatest crops, even though waters be not of the first quality. Peat bogs when properly drained, will likewise yield good crops. Irrigating adhesive clays is expensive, and the benefits from it, do not soon appear; but it is evident, from a meadow near Longleat, that even this sort of land may, by good management, be thus rendered more fertile; and it is well known that some of the best meadows in Gloucestershire, and at Woburn, are upon a clayey substratum.

"Barren slopes may be advantageously improved under the catch-work system; and in this way, much land, at present covered with heath, furze, or broom, may be rendered productive of hay or valuable grasses. The most suitable soils, however, are those of a sandy or gravelly nature; more especially when they can be irrigated by muddy streams, the sediment of which corrects their excessive openness. Indeed, by means of the warm and rich waters, of a low, fertile, and populous district, impregnated with mud, and full of animal and vegetable manures, almost any soil may be converted into a rich meadow. The bottom or subsoil of a water meadow is of more consequence than even the quality or depth of the soil. A loose gravel, or bed of broken flint, with little or no intermixture of earth, where that can be obtained, is the most desirable subsoil. With such a bottom, in seasons when water is abundant, a soil not six inches in depth is quite sufficient to produce large crops.

"*Effect of Climate.*—The process of irrigation seems to be attended with more beneficial effects, in warm than in cold climates. The difference of the seasons between Gloucestershire in England and Aberdeenshire in Scotland, produces very important consequences. The latter is usually about five weeks more backward than the former; hence it is hardly possible to get such early crops of spring grass in the districts of Scotland, as are easily to be obtained in England; and thus one of the principal objects of irrigation (feeding ewes and lambs in spring) is considered to be unattainable. Nor will the application of water produce two, and sometimes even three crops of hay in Scotland, as it does in North America. The advantages of water meadows, however, are important, independent of spring feed; more especially where the catch-work system can be adopted, as the expense of that process is inconsiderable.

6th. The Expense.

"This must vary according to the nature of the work. Where the catch-work system is practicable, in favorable situations, the farming may be done at ten shillings per acre. This fact is, in many cases, decisive in favor of this natural and simple mode, which requires also much less water, and often answers fully as well as flat flooding.

"The expense of *bed work*, as it is called, is, however, considerable. If the ground to be flooded be smooth on its surface, or in regular ridges, and if the water can easily be brought to the meadow, with a temporary weir, supposing the extent to be almost twenty acres, it may be done at from £5 to £10 per acre; but if the land be of large extent, with an irregular surface; if a large conductor, and a proper weir shall be required, with hatches both in it and also in the feeders; and if the aid of a professional person to lay out, and oversee the work be necessary, (which is generally the case) the expense will vary from £10 to £20 per acre. Nay, in Wiltshire, where they are anxious to have their meadows formed in the most perfect manner, with that regularity which the nice adjustment of water demands, the expense per acre has amounted to £40."

(To be continued.)

Fuel.—Among farmers it is a very common practice to have their fuel, where fire-places are used, chopped ready for burning, in the woods; and when intended for the stove, it is in the same place cut into three or four feet wood, as the case may be, and then at the house sawn into proper lengths for burning. Wood, in many parts of our country, is already an important article, and is rapidly becoming so in all, since most of our land holders and farmers are more anxious to destroy trees than to plant them, appearing to be equally insensible to their beauty and their value. In this state of things is it not a decided waste of means, for a farmer to get his wood in the manner above described? We think it is; and though reasons plenty as blackberries might be adduced, we shall content ourselves with one. In cutting wood, when on a tree of two feet in diameter, the chopper, if he understands his business, will, at commencing on a log, take out a chip, or calf as it is called, of from sixteen to eighteen inches in length. This, where the logs are cut of the average length of three feet, will cut up into chips at least one fourth of the wood, and these in most cases are left where they fall, to rot. Now every housewife knows, that when wood is drawn in what is called sled lengths, or logs of twelve feet, and these are cut up in the wood yard of the house, that the chips furnish a very valuable and convenient part of her fire wood; and every farmer knows, that though when cut in this way many chips will be fine and unfit for burning, yet they are far from being lost, quickly rotting when scraped into heaps, and when drawn and spread upon his land furnishing manure of a most valuable kind. That the farmer should get his year's supply of wood in the winter there can be no doubt. It can then be much easier drawn; his teams have then little else to do; labor can be procured at a cheaper rate; and what is more than all the rest, wood when drawn and cut fit for use in the winter, is far more valuable than when cut in the summer, when the resinous juices of the tree are dissolved in the sap, or employed in the formation of leaves. Another thing in getting wood should not be forgotten — if in the winter, only wood is got to last till winter comes again, green must necessarily be used during the cold weather, at a very great loss of fuel, and expenditure of comfort. On the first day of March, there should be fuel enough in the wood-house or yard, to furnish an ample supply until that day comes round again; and then farmers would complain less of cold houses and chilled fingers, and the industrious housewife feel less temptation to lecture her spouse on the evils of green wood and smokey chimnies.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Plaster is composed, in 100 parts, of lime 33.0, sulphuric acid 44.8, and water 21.2.

CHAFF AS A MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.

Among the selected articles of this number will be found a very interesting essay on the various kinds of Strawberries, and the different modes of cultivating them. We wish that this most delightful fruit were more attended to. The general impression has been, that our's is not the proper climate or soil for its successful cultivation; but this is evidently an error. We have seen as fine flavored and as large fruit of this kind, growing in our gardens, as any that we have ever met with in a more Northern latitude. When properly attended, we know of no fruit which is more profitable. Last season, we planted a half acre of these berries. We picked from the land thus planted one bushel and a half, on an average, per day. The season for picking lasted six weeks, allowing five days to the week, was equal to thirty days. The amount picked, therefore, was forty-eight bushels for the entire season. These we readily sold at 25 cents per quart, which yielded us the aggregate sum of $360. This estimate is far from being exaggerated; on the contrary, it will appear much below the mark, when it is taken into consideration, that we used liberally of the fruit for our table, and sent out to our friends.

Our mode of cultivating the plant is this — early in December or January, and in some cases, even as late as February or March, we cover our Strawberries with pine or other straw. This we set fire to, and thus consume all the decayed leaves and suckers of the plant, which may have been left from the last season. Immediately after this operation we cover the bed with a moderate portion of cowpen manure, or oak ashes, (we prefer the latter if we have it) and over this lay rice chaff two or three inches thick.

The chaff, together with the manure, impart warmth to the land, and cause the plants to spring up much earlier than they otherwise would. The berries are sooner in market, bear larger and longer in the season, and are in every other respect superior to those cultivated in the ordinary mode. Besides this, the chaff prevents the suckers from taking root; keeps the rain from filling the fruit with dirt, and throws off the too great operation of the sun from the berries while ripening. In our next number, we will enter more largely into this subject.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

LARGE CORN.

Through the politeness of James Nicholson, Esq. of this city, we have been presented with an unusually large ear of corn, from the plantation of Kinsey Burden, Esq. of John's Island. It contains sixteen rows, and numbers *eleven hundred* full grains. The seed is the common flint, and was selected from a common stock growing among the crop-corn. The present ear, is, we believe, the third or forth generation in descent; and is one from many others of the same size. We have not shelled and measured it, but have not the least doubt, that it is good for something over a half pint.

Mr Burden has already distinguished himself for having brought the fine cottons to their greatest perfection by a selection of seeds. He has extended the same experiments to corn, and bids fair from the exhibition now before us, of achieving the same results. For ourselves, we can see no reason, why the same rule should not apply to corn, which applies to every other plant and to the human family. To the preservation of them in health, vigor and fecundity, change of climate, soil, and treatment are absolutely essential. If our planters would pay more attention to the selection of the various kinds of seeds used than they have hitherto done, we have not the least doubt, that the most cheering consequences would follow.

Choosing Sheep for breeding.—One of the two species of sheep, the long and the short wooled, having been chosen, as most appropriate to the situation, and wool being made an object, it is most advantageous to select such flocks as are pure as possible of the species to which they belong, and not a mixture of the short and long wooled breeds, which must generally produce an inferior fleece, disadvantageous to the manufacturer. Length of staple in the long, and fineness, elasticity and closeness in the short wooled fleece, will be the best guides in this case.

Whether the wool be long or short, the carcass of the animal ought to be amply and regularly covered; it is a great defect when the belly is bare, and a still greater when the wool is thin and open along the ridge of the back, admitting rain and moisture to a most susceptible part, indeed to descend upon all parts of the body.

It is a piece of good old advice, to buy your *rams* a little before shearing time, if possible; and a very necessary modern addition to take the opportunity of purchasing at the farmer's house, while you see the animal in *puris naturalibus*, and before he has been decked out and trimmed for show by the sheep barber. A thick fleece, covering all parts with as much equality as possible, containing plenty of *yolk*, or retained or inspissated perspiration, is the object. If ewes, equally well bred, can be procured, the shepherd anticipates and reaps an immediate benefit; if not, he must patiently await improvement of his wool, through the medium of the superior blood of his rams.

At *shearing time*, examine the bottoms of the fleece, or the lower extremity of the filaments of wool; if it be *stichy-haired*, of mixed quality, or if the sheep have a coarse breech, or be not well covered, it must be rejected, as improper for a breeding stock, where it would perpetuate its defects. The quantity of yolk or grease is a good proof of the thickness of the fleece, since, by the closeness and thickness of the wool, the grease or perspirable matter of the animal is retained; hence fine, closed, curled wool has ever the greatest quantity of yolk.—*Bath Memoirs.*

The culture of Hops.—Iron rods have been lately substituted for hop-poles, in several parts of England, with very remarkable success. Under this system, the rapid growth of the vine, particularly after the passing of the thunder clouds, is quite surprising; the plants are perfectly free from mould, rust, the fly, &c.; the crop proves weighty and abundant, exhibits a beautiful color, and ripens much earlier than when trailed in the usual way. The rods should be pointed, in order more effectually to attract the electric fluid, to the agency of which in producing vegetation these results are attributable. From the superior durability of the material the improvement is considered to be also a saving. In England, where whole counties are devoted to the culture of the hop, this discovery is of immense importance; and is not without its value here.

Manure is Wealth.—In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure. Fiftysix cents are given per carman load at the landing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have, in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now, from the yearly profits of their farms, putting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expenses attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rain, excessive fermentations, and injudicious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Rice family Bread.—The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to the comforts of home:—"I have been trying experiments with rice flour, and I have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the receipts you have. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I don't think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour goes so much farther than the same weight of flour. I make it thus: one quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, not so hot as to make it lump; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as two or three quarts; stir it continually until it boils; then add one pint of milk; when cool enough to avoid scalding the yeast, add half a pint of good yeast, and as much wheat flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; put it to raise; when sufficiently risen, it will be necessary to add a little more wheat flour. If baked too soft, the loaves will be hollow. The first I baked were mere shells. If you can abbreviate the receipt for use, you may; but if you do not give all this information, people will not succeed in making it good. The same mixture, rather thinner, baked in muffin rings, makes the best muffins I ever tasted. I forgot to say the bread must stand half an hour or more in a warm place, after it is put in the baking pans, and it will rise again almost as much as it did at first."

Tobacco in Russia.—The Agricultural Society of Moscow has awarded gold and silver medals, as premiums of encouragement for the culture of American Tobacco, which has perfectly succeeded in Russia.

Pork.—The price of Pork will range this se in the State of Ohio generally, as far as w able to learn, from $4, $4 50, to $5 per c *Ohio Farmer.*

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, at Danvers, September 30, 1835, *at their Annual Cattle Show. By* DANIEL P. KING. (Published by order of the Society.)

Mr President and Gentlemen:—The seventeenth anniversary of your Society has brought together the farmers of the county, to exchange their friendly greetings and heartfelt congratulations; it has given you opportunity to renew and extend your acquaintance amongst men of common habits, feelings and pursuits — to take by the hand many practical and enterprising husbandmen in whom you have long been interested — men who have instructed and encouraged you by their precepts, their example and their success; it has redeemed one day from the busy round of a farmer's ever active life, and devoted it to social intercourse, and sober, manly enjoyment. Had your Society been productive of no greater benefits, it would still have deserved all the countenance and encouragement which it has received from the State and from an enlightened community. But social enjoyment and an occasional relaxation from the tediousness of business are not the only, nor the principal benefits which have resulted from your association. It has exerted a powerful influence, by awakening a spirit of inquiry and emulation, by introducing new varieties of vegetables and fruits, an improved stock of cattle and improved methods of husbandry, by exposing erroneous, but long cherished opinions, by diffusing knowledge and encouraging enterprise and industry. A worthy clergyman, himself a practical farmer, says that the expense of cultivation in the county of Plymouth had been thought to exceed the amount derived from it; but that the Agricultural Society has proved that labor and skill can make even despised soils productive. "I suppose," says he, "that ten bushels of rye to the acre, twenty of Indian corn, one ton of English hay, and two hundred bushels of potatoes, were formerly considered as average crops. Since premiums have been offered, we have claims for from forty to fifty bushels of rye, from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twentytwo of Indian corn, from three to four tons of English hay, and from four to five hundred bushels of potatoes. Our improvements have not been confined to single acres; in several instances the products of entire farms have been more than quadrupled." I will not say that the Essex Agricultural Society has effected so much good, or that it has effected all the good of which it is capable — but I will say, without the fear of contradiction, that your Society has done more good, much more good, than it has ever had credit for. And I ask the observing, experienced, practical farmers, who compose so large a part of this audience, if, within fifteen or twenty years, the produce of many farms within their knowledge has not been nearly doubled? Have not the crops of hay, of corn and of other kinds of grain, increased on an average from fifty to one hundred per cent.? Have not ploughs and other agricul tural implements been much improved? Do not you more frequently hear of cows which yield from fifteen to twenty quarts of milk per day, and which make from ten to sixteen pounds of butter in a week? Are not working oxen of handsomer appearance, better trained and more powerful? If you answer yes, as I believe you will with united voices, to what causes will you attribute the improvement? I ask honest, practical, discriminating farmers to what causes they *can* attribute the improvement, but to the influence of Agricultural Societies, to the impulse they have given to enterprise, to the spirit of emulation they have awakened, and to the knowledge they have been the means of diffusing? The influence of such Associations is not always direct and obvious; like that of the dew and the air, it is a blessing too common, noiseless and unostentatious to be felt or acknowledged by the inconsiderate and unreflecting. There are few men who will be long content to follow a rough, hilly and circuitous path while their neighbor travels a smooth, direct and pleasant road which brings him with more expedition and safety to his journey's end: there are few farmers who will be content to toil and drudge from year to year in the same dull round which their fathers followed for a bare subsistence, while they see their more enterprising neighbors in the full tide of successful experiment, becoming richer and more prosperous from having adopted the improved methods of husbandry. Does any farmer seriously complain that he has derived no benefit from Agricultural Societies, that he has not been instructed by their publications, that he has not been enlightened by the knowledge they have diffused? If that farmer has not connected himself with the Society, has not read its publications, nor followed its recommendations, it would be no less unreasonable for him to complain that his corn would not vegetate before he had committed it to the earth and while it remained in his granary — it would be no less unreasonable than the complaint of the hypochondriac that he is not warmed by the sun, while he secludes himself in his chamber and bars his doors and his windows. Many farmers have suffered their minds to be prejudiced by an unfounded and unreasonable distrust of Agricultural Societies, as encouraging and sanctioning book-farming. It may not be unprofitable to inquire how books on husbandry are compiled. A practical farmer in Andover, for instance, has raised large crops of potatoes, another in Haverhill has had great success in the cultivation of rye, another in Newbury has raised superior wheat for successive years, and many other farmers in various parts of the county, have been successful in the cultivation of the several crops to which they have given particular attention: actuated by the scriptural injunction to "do good and communicate," they write detailed accounts of their several methods of cultivation and send them to a common friend, a farmer well read and experienced; he carefully examines the communications, received from sources which he knows are entitled to confidence, he arranges them, winnows out the grain, and garners it up in a book. And now is there anything like legerdemain or cunning in this? Is there anything suspicious about it? Had you visited any one of the farmers who have made a communication, and witnessed with your own eyes his field luxuriant with the growing crop, or burdened with the ripened harvest, and heard the detail of his management, you would not have hesitated to believe his statement, nor adopt his practice. The mere act of publishing it cannot make his statement the less deserving your confidence, nor the improvement the less valuable. We will suppose, that for the purpose of making further inquiries and explanations, the gentleman to whom the communications were sent, invites his friends in the different sections of the country to meet him on an appointed day; they come together, and discuss what methods of husbandry are best calculated to make abundant harvests, and freely express their opinion on all subjects connected with rural economy. These practical farmers derive so much pleasure and satisfaction from the interview, that they resolve to have regular meetings at stated intervals, and for the sake of encouraging experiments, and promoting improvements and industry, they determine, from funds in their possession, to offer premiums to successful competitors. Here is an Agricultural Society, and here is a Cattle Show. Is there in all this anything of combination or treason? Is there anything which threatens the liberties of the people or the safety of the Commonwealth? Your Society has to contend with the coldness and indifference of its friends, rather than with the malice of its enemies — it has no open and declared enemies, and I am sure you have no wish to conjure them up merely for the sake of giving them battle. You have beat your swords into ploughshares and your spears into pruning hooks — you delight more to train the vine than to bend the bow, to swing the scythe than to wield the lance. The well cultivated field is the field of the farmer's glory; his highest ambition, to improve it; if he has doubled the produce of his farm, he feels that he has achieved a nobler victory than if he had conquered armies or subdued empires. And we invite the yeomanry of the county to join in this honorable competition — we invite practical farmers, the men of broad shoulders, muscular arms and strong hands, to connect themselves with the Society, and by their experience and their example, to help in the promotion of its interests and the advancement of its prosperity. Your united efforts can make this institution an honor and a blessing to the whole farming community. Will you not use your endeavor to strengthen and sustain a Society which was formed for your advantage, and which subsists only for your benefit? In recommending to you to try experiments and to study the periodicals and books devoted to husbandry, I do not advise you to an universal and indiscriminate adoption of any man's rules or opinions. I would not have a farmer go into the field with a book in one hand and a hoe in the other; such a practice would lead him to the result of a certain visionary farmer who complained "that the carles and cart avers make it all, and the carles and cart avers eat it all" — the labor and expense of cultivation more than balance the value of the crop. But the farmer should read and ponder and deliberate; he should study and reflect, and adopt such rules and methods as he finds applicable to his own soil and circumstances. A judicious practice, enlightened by sound theory and science, will effect wonders for Agriculture, the mother and nurse of the arts, as it has done for all her children and dependants. Unless theory and practice walk hand in hand, mutually helping and encouraging each other, we cannot hope that Agriculture will keep pace with the improvements of the day, or that she will ever arrive to the perfection of which she is capable.

(To be continued.)

A SURE CURE FOR CORNS.—A writer in the Cincinnati Whig, says: Having corns, a friend advised me to apply *Diacalon*, which I did, in a small portion, upon linen cloth: I have experienced no inconvenience since.

From the Silk Culturist.

HEDGES.

We commend the following letter to the attention of cultivators of the Mulberry. The method of cultivating in hedges, we think the best that has been attempted, and have little doubt of its ultimately being universally adopted. The mulberry is cultivated in this manner in the form of fence and field hedges. On the borders of fields hedges may be set out for the double purpose of fence and foliage, and the interior of fields is often covered with hedges, at suitable distances from each other to admit the passage of a hand cart or one horse waggon, for the purpose of gathering the foliage and transporting it to the cocoonery. The method of propagation is much the same in both cases, and is done either by transplanting the plants from the nursery, or sowing the seed where it is intended to make a hedge.

To make a hedge by transplanting from the nursery, take plants one or two years old and set them at the distance of eighteen inches apart, or, if it be intended to make a thick set hedge, at the distance of one foot. Cut off the tops at four or six inches from the ground, leaving two buds opposite each other, and removing the rest. This causes the stock to have two vigorous branches the first year. The next spring, cut one of these two branches on the same side, at twelve inches from the ground, in such manner that each plant may have a long and a short one, but horizontally on the same side also one after another, all the branches, and fasten them with cords or withes, so that they may form a line parallel with the earth, and leave the entire branches untouched. At the commencement of the third year, the plants will have branches to form a hedge.

The height, form, &c. of a hedge may be regulated, according to the taste or convenience of the cultivator, by cutting off the branches, when covered with leaves, and feeding the silk worm. Some cultivators are permitting standard trees to grow up out of their hedges at the distance of ten or twelve feet from each other. This is doubtless an improvement, as by cutting away the hedge, an orchard of standard trees would be left, should it ever be found desirable so to do. Rails might also be inserted into the standards, and a good fence easily made. To make a hedge from the seed it is only necessary to sow the seed and then treat the plants in the same manner as if transplanted from the nursery.

With regard to the inquiry of Mr Paige respecting engaging the services of some person of experience in managing the silk worm, we can only say that we have numerous applications of the same kind, which as yet we are unable to supply. But we will here take occasion to say to all such persons, male or female, who may not be otherwise engaged, that by making the fact known to us, we can refer them to gentlemen, who would gladly avail themselves of their services the coming silk season, at wages with which they would be satisfied.

ALBANY, Jan. 4th, 1836.

F. G. Comstock, Esq.,

SIR:—I have for the last four summers engaged in the culture of the mulberry. My object originally was, solely for the purpose of hedging; and I shall continue it, but if eventually my hedges can be turned to account, by the aid of the silk worm, I shall not hesitate in making them contribute to that object. I have already more than a mile in hedge, and about two acres in nursery; and seedlings of last season, sufficient to add at least another acre to my nursery. In hedge and nursery, of two, three, and four years old, I have about 45,000. If I could procure a female of sufficient experience to take charge of the silk worms, I think I would make the experiment next summer, I think my trees would furnish food for 60 or 70 thousand worms, perhaps more. There is no one in this part of the country who has any practical knowledge of the management of the worm.

May I be permitted to ask, if you can refer me to any one, whom I could probably employ for that purpose.

Respectfully, Your
Obedient Serv't.
JNO. KEYES PAIGE.

PRICE OF MAKING COCOONS.—In most of our estimates of the profit of a mulberry plantation, we have put down the labor of making silk at three-fourths of its value, and in no instance less than one half. A few days since, a silk grower from Mansfield informed us that he was ready to contract for making cocoons at $1 a bushel, which is one third of the price they are now selling at the Silk Factory in this city. He remarked that he could furnish the help and make a fair profit at that price. From this statement it will be seen that foliage sufficient to make a bushel of cocoons is worth on the tree $2,00 and according to the quantity ordinarily consumed in making a bushel, 1½ cents a pound. Taking this as a basis of a calculation, a farmer may readily ascertain the income he may derive from this source without interfering with his other agricultural operations. The sale of mulberry foliage is a very important article of traffic in Europe and Asia, and we have no doubt will soon be in America. Every farmer who sets out mulberry trees will very soon derive a fair profit from them, though he may not be disposed to engage in the culture of silk. We hope no farmer will neglect to provide in this manner, a fund from which both himself and his posterity may draw at pleasure.

ATLANTIC SILK COMPANY.—A number of the citizens of Nantucket have recently associated for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of silk, with ulterior reference to the production of the raw material. They have assumed the name of the "Atlantic Silk Company," and propose investing a capital of not exceeding $40,000. From an article on the subject in the Inquirer, it is manifest they have taken hold of the business with an energy and zeal which will ensure success. They have purchased a site for a factory, and are about erecting a building 60 by 30 feet. They have also contracted for an engine, machinery, &c., and expect to turn out in the course of the ensuing year upwards of three hundred yards of rich heavy fabrics per week.

BEAVER SILK COMPANY.—The silk business is "going ahead" in Pennsylvania. A company has lately been formed in Philadelphia by the name of 'The Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company.—The capital stock of the Company is 50,000, and a tract of land near Beaver Falls in Western Pennsylvania, has been purchased for their operations. Samuel C. Atkinson, Esq., editor of the Saturday Evening Post, has been elected President of the Company.—*Silk Culturist.*

NATIVE SILK.

A specimen of sewing silk was shown to us a few days since by a gentleman of this town, which was produced on the farm of Mr Adams, of Walpole, Cheshire county, and manufactured by Mrs. Adams. It was reeled from the cocoons on a common hand reel and spun on a common spinning wheel. Mrs A. was aided in the process by no other knowledge than that which she had acquired from reading. For smoothness, evenness of texture and strength, it is not surpassed by any which we have ever examined. We have a sample of the silk in our possession, which we shall be glad to exhibit to any one who may have the curiosity to inspect it.

We are further informed, that the trees from which the worms are fed, are but four years from the seed.—*N. H. Argus.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK.—We have heretofore had occasion to speak of the success with which the power loom had been applied by Mr Gay to the weaving of Silk. But the only experiments which had then been made, had been made upon an old and very awkwardly constructed cotton loom. Within the last three weeks, one of the new looms, with improvements by Mr. Gay, adapted to the manufacture of silk has been put in operation upon a piece of fine white Pongee Handkerchiefs, three quarters wide. This loom has put at rest all doubt that might before have been entertained in relation to the practicability of weaving silk in this manner. We have several times made the observation by marking the piece with a pencil, and the loom has woven an *inch and a half* of this fabric in *one minute*. Others have at different times witnessed the operation of the loom and their observation of the result has been precisely the same. The speed is regulated at *one hundred and forty* strokes of the lathe per minute, and the fabric which it turns off is in no manner inferior to the imported article.

The girl who attends it is an experienced cotton weaver and one of the smartest in the country. She affirms that she can without difficulty tend four of them, and turn off *one hundred* yards of goods per day. What will Louis Phillipe say to that?—*Providence Journal.*

Have you made up your mind with regard to entering into the mulberry culture? If you have not, let no consideration deter you from it longer than the coming spring. A few dollars laid out in white mulberry seed, and morus multicaulis cuttings, if these should be judiciously cultivated, would lay the foundation of future independence. We wish the farmer in moderate circumstances to bear in mind that a *single acre* in mulberries, will clothe and educate his children; that five will enable him to live sumptuously, and lay by enough in ten years to leave his family independent.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

INDIA RUBBER FABRIC.—A discovery has been recently made by Mr Charles Goodyear, by which India Rubber, after having been dissolved, can be restored, by a cheap process, to its original whiteness, and the pure gum formed into a fabric to be used instead of cloth, leather, or parchment, and can be moulded into almost any form, and can also be combined in a variety of ways with cloth, cordage or leather. Being first made white, it admits of every shade of color woked in, and is as durable as the rubber itself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1836.

(For the New England Farmer.)

LIME FOR THE CULTURE OF COTTON, &c.

Courtland, Ala. Jan. 29, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I have been reading the Annales de l'Agriculture Française, of 1835, on the use of lime as a manure, by the celebrated chemist, M. Puvis, as also your invaluable book, the *Complete Farmer and Rural Economist*, and have come to the conclusion that it may be adapted to the culture of Cotton. It is represented as being permanent in its effects, which is a great point in all stimulants applied to the produce of Cotton. I suppose you are aware of the fact that Cotton never matures itself as a plant, at least in our latitude: the same weed has on it the open cotton, the bloom, and all the incipient preparation for bloom, until this preparation is cut short by the frost, and consequently has more and more need of stimulating aid as it advances with its fruit.—Evanescent manures, such as cotton seed, applied in the Spring, give a momentary impulse to its growth, but are exhausted before the fruit is ripe, which is the time it requires the most aid. Such manures suit well for Indian Corn, &c. In the treatise above alluded to, the author asserts the formation of lime is an operation which employs all the forces of vegetation—and these forces, directed to this formation have no energy left to give a great developement to plants: but when the vegetable finds the calcareous principles already formed in the soil, it makes use of them, and preserves all its forces to increase its own vigor and size. He further adds, that "lime modifies the texture of the soil—makes it more friable—invigorates it—renders it more permeable—gives it the power to better resist moisture as well as dryness—that it produces in the soil the humate of lime which encloses a powerful means of fertility—that lime increases much the energy of the soil and of plants to draw from the atmosphere the volatile substances of which plants are composed, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote—that the limed soil in furnishing to plants the lime which they need, relieves the soil and plants from employing their powers to produce it—and finally that lime promotes the formation of fixed substances, earthy or saline necessary to vegetables." If the above quotation be even partially true, it produces every effect necessary to the successful cultivation of cotton; and especially if it will guard it in any good degree from the sudden effects of too much moisture or drought. Cotton is better qualified to accommodate itself to the exigencies in which it may be placed than any plant with which I am acquainted, provided it has time to prepare itself. If the season is dry, its tap root will penetrate the clay in search of moisture, to the depth of many feet, while its feeders or side roots are near the surface to receive such as may come within their range: the limbs or branches are short and near each other, while the bolls are very close to each other, or in other words, with crowded fruit. If the season is a moist one, the tap root descends but a short distance; the branches are few and far between, and the fruit scattering.

Being thus impressed with the importance of lime as a manure, my attention has been drawn to its production. The neighborhood in which I reside abounds with grey limestone, which upon being calcined makes very white strong lime; but we are altogether ignorant of the manner of producing it, except in brick kilns, and on large og heaps upon which the rock is placed after it is broken in small pieces. I have searched your book in vain for information on this subject; but have concluded, from the situation which you hold as editor of the New England Farmer, the information was within your reach.

In Mackenzie's "Five Thousand Receipts," page 323, is an article headed "Method of burning Lime without kilns," in which it is stated, they place the limestone in large bodies, which are called coaks, the stones not being broken small, as in the ordinary method, and calcine these heaps in the way used for preparing charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at the top and sides of these heaps, turfs and earth are placed against them, and the aperture partially closed, and the heat is so regulated and transfused through the whole mass, that, notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. Owing to my ignorance of such things, the above conveys to my mind a very indistinct idea of a coak. If I were altogether ignorant of the nature of limestone, I should suppose the rock was set on fire like wood.

Will you, my dear sir, be so good as to give me such information on this subject as may be in your power, and particularly in relation to the construction of the coaks; their size at the base, the manner of communicating heat, if by eyes, their breadth and height, how the heat is transfused, if by flues, how they run and how formed, and how many days it will require to burn one with wood (of coal we have none); and how much lime a given sized coak may be expected to yield If you are unacquainted with the coak, please inform me of the construction of the most economical and approved plan of making lime. I have made one effort to make a kiln, but have not succeeded as well as I expected. It was twelve feet at the base, with three eyes, about the size of those in brick kilns, in the form of a cone about 17 feet high, covered with dirt near to the top on three sides, and daubed with mortar on the fourth, or side of the eyes; we burnt it industriously seven days; but either from misconstruction, or some other cause, the mass is not calcined. Please let me hear from you on this subject as early as possible, as also your views as to the time and mode of application, and greatly oblige, &c.

JOHN F. MOSELY.

By the Editor.—The foregoing presents for inquiry an important item in arts and rural economy. Directions relative to the best and cheapest mode of converting lime stone into quicklime, would be of great utility, and our friends and correspondents would confer a great favor, by communications on that subject. We will advert to it again as soon as time and room will permit, and do what we can to meet the wishes of the respected writer of the above article.

STONE COAL IN MICHIGAN.

We have been presented with a specimen of Stone Coal, from a bed recently discovered on the banks of the Shiawassee river. The specimen presented is evidently of the bituminous kind, and it is said the indications are decidedly favorable to its being found in large quantities. Should that be the case, it is unnecessary to do more than allude to the immense benefits it will confer upon a country, naturally somewhat destitute of fuel, and to the great facilities that exist for its transportation, by means of the river and neighboring lakes to any of the countries lying upon their borders. The bed has been secured by an enterprising gentleman of this village.—*Ann Arbor State Journal.*

We understand that the tract of land of about 600 acres, which includes this bed within its limits, is situated on the south bank of the Shiawassee river, was recently purchased by the gentleman above alluded to, for Ira A. Blossom and Elijah D. Efner, Esqrs. of this city, who are the present proprietors.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

(Communication.)

LUCERNE.

MR FESSENDEN:—I saw in your paper, a week or two since, an inquiry, whether it would do to sow lucerne with wheat? Last Spring, I had a piece thus sowed. The seed was good and sowed in abundance; the land in good condition, the soil suitable, the wheat a good crop, except it was a little injured by being lodged. But the lucerne, which came up well, was nearly all gone when the wheat was harvested. I do not know that this circumstance should discourage future trials. It certainly will not prevent me from making them.

SMALL FARMER.

By the Editor.—The principal difficulty in rearing lucerne consists in establishing it in the soil, by protecting the young plants during the two first years. When young, lucerne is very tender and liable to be smothered or stifled by weeds, or by the grain which is generally sown with lucerne as well as with other grass seeds. According to English writers, the ground where lucerne is sowed should be made perfectly free from weeds, or the seeds of weeds. Lucerne does not come to perfection till thethird year, when it becomes hardy and will protect itself against weeds and all vegetable intruders.

☞NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—We have made arrangements with Mr Edward Brown, of the Acadian Recorder office, Halifax, to act as agent for the New England Farmer, and he is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions. By this arrangement, subscribers will have their papers delivered to them in Halifax, free of postage, and those residing from the city will be subject only to the regular rate of postage from Halifax. Those who do not receive their papers regularly, or have lost their numbers, can have the deficiency supplied on application to Mr Brown, who has duplicate numbers in his possession.

ITEMS.

The U. S. Bank bill passed the Senate of Pennsylvania on Monday week, and the House promptly concurring in the few amendments, it was passed to the Governor, and obtained his signature.

The Copper Mines of Flemington, N. J. are, it is said, productive, and the operations of the miners successful. These are the only Copper Mines in the United States, that have paid for working.

The Portland Argus states, that about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, Maine Hall (Bowdoin College) was destroyed by fire, which took in the N. E. corner. The principal part of the books and clothing of the students were saved; but the Atheneum Society has lost its valuable library entirely. The College is said to have $4000 insurance.

Letters from Mr Vail, our Charge d'Affaires at London, reached Washington on Sunday, announcing that our affairs with France were settled, and the money was ready.

The Niantic cotton factory owned by Mr Joel Loomis, at Lyme, Conn. was burnt to the ground a few days since. The loss is about $20,000, of which $10,000 was insured at Hartford.

A Mr Luther Harmon was so badly beaten in a drunken fray in the town of Union, Me. that he died before reaching home.

☞We have received a number of Reports of Committees, &c. connected with the Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and shall in our next paper commence their publication.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 565 Beef Cattle, and 880 Sheep.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices for a like quality were hardly supported. More of the best qualities were at market, consequently a larger number brought our highest quotations. We noticed a few yokes extra taken at 41s 3d, and one yoke or two at something more. We quote first quality at 36s a 39s; second do. at 30s a 34s 6d; third do. 24s a 28s 6d.

Sheep—We notice sales as follows several lots were selected, and several entire, viz. 24s, 30s, 33s, 36s, a 39s and 42s.

Swine—None at market.

WANTED,

Vol. I., N. E. Farmer, for which a high price will be given.
Feb. 24 GEO. C. BARRETT.

GREAT CALF.

Mr Elisha M. Jencks, of Ware House Point, Conn. has a Heifer Calf, which is presumed to be the largest that can be produced in this country, according to its age. Is of deep red—calved May 1, 1834, from blood stock—weighed, when 7 months old, 800 lbs.—10 months, 950 lbs.—12 months, 1065, and 20 months, 1345 lbs.—from a cow formerly owned by the late Samuel Slater, Esq. Providence, R. I., and she from an imported cow, and without any extra keeping. 6t feb. 24

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, GARDENER,

Returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have patronized him for the last year, and takes this opportunity of informing them and the public, that he will continue the business of Jobbing in Gardens, by the day or by contract. W S. will endeavor to give satisfaction to all those who may feel disposed to favor him with anything in his line, to which he will attend with punctuality.

N. B. All orders left at the stores of Messrs Worcester & Peirce, corner of Court and Tremont streets; Messrs Hoveys, Market street; Mr Barrett's Seed Store, or at his own residence, No. 2 Theatre Alley, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. feb. 24.

PREMIUM SPRING SEED WHEAT.

Can be had of the subscriber, in Fitchburg, at $2,50 per bushel. The product of this kind (known by the name, Black-sea or Smyrna,) has been 55, 50 and 30 to the acre for the last three years. PAYSON WILLIAMS.
Feb. 24, 1836.

TREES & SEEDS.

100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated silk district in Italy.
75 lbs. White Mulberry seed of American growth.
60,000 Chinese Mulberry cuttings, perfectly prepared for planting.
2500 Chinese Mulberries of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the White Mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood, price $50 per 100. These trees were planted in an orchard, which it is necessary now to remove.
35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at $25 to $30 per 100 and some of larger sizes at $37 per 100.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Roses, Bulbous Roots, &c., the collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be to sent every applicant. Double Dahalias, above 500 most splendid varieties and comprising 200 very rare and superior kinds, not to be found elsewhere in the Union.
Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, an immense collection, comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the Catalogue.
20 Bushels of the celebrated Chevalier Barley.
100 lbs. Early Crimson Clover or Trifolium incarnatum.
2000 lbs. White Dutch Clover.
20 Bushels Talaunæ Wheat.
10 " Venetian Wheat.
1000 " Early Angus and Hopetown Oats, the latter weighing 44lbs. per bushel.
160 " Orchard Grass Seed.
75 " Tall Meadow Oats Grass.
30 " Italian Rye Grass.
100 " Poey's Perennial Rye Grass.
200 lbs. Finest Provence Lucerne.
20 Bushels New White Field Beans, very productive.
300 " Early Nonpariel—Lancashire Pink Eye—Taylor's Forty Fold andother celebrated Potatoes.
35 " Potato Onions.

Also—Field Burnet, St Foin or Esparcette, Large Riga Flax, Lentiles, Vetches, Millet, Yellow Clover, a superior large variety of Teazel, two new varieties of Castor Oil Bean, Weld, Woad, Madder, &c.

Orders sent direct per mail will receive immediate attention, and Seeds in quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates. WM. PRINCE, & SON,
Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing near N. York.
Feb. 24. 2t

MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.

A stated Quarterly Meeting of the Society, will be held at their Hall on Saturday, March 5th, 12. M.
Feb. 24 E. WESTON, Rec. Sec.

FARM WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, a Farm, containing from 60 to 200 acres, or more, within 6 miles of the city. Inquire at 134, Tremont street, Boston. Feb. 24.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Farm of about 100 acres suitable for tillage, pasturage, &c. is wanted for a term of years — to be situated within 50 miles from Boston. Apply at this office.
Feb. 17. 3t

WANTED,

Two or three hands at the Horticultural Gardens in Lancaster. 2t Feb. 17.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON SILK.

American Silk Grower's Guide, is this day published at the office of the New England Farmer—being the art of growing the Mulberry and manufacture of Silk on the system of successive crops each season—by WM. KENRICK, author of the New American Orchardist; 112 pp. price 42 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Booksellers and traders supplied on favorable terms. Feb. 17 GEO. C. BARRETT.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.

A young man who is acquainted with pine growing, grapes, framing, and gardening in all its branches. The advertiser is skilled in botony, *qui nescit absteneat* and acted in some of the best places in the British Empire and has also a knowledge of nursery business, so much so that he trusts he would give satisfaction.

Any application made to J. B. at the office of this paper will be respectfully attended to. 3t

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FARM TO LET.

To be let or leased, for Farming purposes, all the unoccupied Lands at East Boston, belonging to the Company—consisting of more than five hundred acres of excellent Upland and Salt Marsh.

The Upland is capable of producing large quantities of hay and pasturing many cattle.

For a milk farm, it is probable superior to any in the vicinity of Boston; the occupant will have the preference of supplying the Maverick House with milk and cream, which will go far towards paying the rent of the Farm. The Farm, House and Barns are in good order, and there is an abundance of sea manure around the Island.

Apply at the Land Office of the East Boston Company, or near the Maverick House.

WM. FETTYPLACE,
Feb. 10. 4t Superintendent.

WANTED A SITUATION

As Gardener, a steady, active man, who is conversant with every department of the business, and has lived for some years in some of the most respectable places in Massachusetts, and will be highly recommended by his former employers. Any commands directed to T. L. G., care of Mr P. Mooney, Book Store, Federal Street, will be respectfully attended to. January 5th, 1836.

FARM TO LET IN MEDFORD

About 5 miles from Boston; containing 40 acres of excellent Land, well adapted to mowing, tillage and pasturage. Said farm has been heretofore improved as a milk farm.

Apply to Luther Angier, near Medford Bridge.

N. B. Adjoining the above farm is about the same number acres, of similar land, which may be had on application to NATHAN ADAMS, ESQ.
Medford, Nov. 26, 1835. tf

FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.
Early Washington Peas; a very *productive* early variety.
" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very Dwarf and early.
ALSO—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.
Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea;
Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.
All the above were raised expressly for the NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

PLASTER.

Calcined Plaster for Stucco Work, Ground Plaster for manuring lands, in barrels and casks, from the Lubec Mills, constantly for sale by GEO. CLARK & CO. T Wharf.
Feb. 10, 1836. 3m

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

600 lbs. very fine White Dutch Clover, (free from foul seed) just received from Holland, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. Feb. 3.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, Russetts and Baldwins.		barrel	1 50	2 25
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 75	2 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.		"	9 25	9 50
prime,		"	7 37	7 62
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	25	27
BUTTER store, No. 1,		"	19	22
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	46	50
southern, geese,		"	42	45
FLAX, American,		"	9	10
FISH, Cod,		quintal	2 87	3 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 62	7 62
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 50	7 62
Alexandria,		"	7 37	7 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	92	95
southern flat yellow		"	82	85
white,		"	78	80
Rye, northern,		"	1 05	1 06
Barley,		"	90	1 00
Oats, nor hern, (prime)		"	65	70
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,		"	21 00	23 00
hard pressed,		"	21 00	23 00
HONEY,		gallon		
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	13	14
2d quality		"	10	12
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	12
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	19	21
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole.		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			3 12	3 37
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	22 00	23 00
Navy, mess		"		
bone, middlings, scarce.		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel		
Red Top,		"	75	90
Red Clover, northern,		pound	10	11
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel		
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	8 50	9 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.		"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.		"		50
do. 1-4 and common		"	40	45
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	58	60
Northern pulled. 1st Lambs,		"	50	53
Northern pulled. 2d do.		"	40	41
Northern pulled. 3d do,		"	30	35
Northern pulled. 1st Spinning,		"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	11	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	8	9
POULTRY,	"	11	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
EGGS,	dozen	20	25
POTATOES,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	1 75	2 00

SITUATION WANTED AS GARDENER.

A steady, active, married man is in want of a situation as a Gardener. He is conversant in every department of the business, and is also acquainted with the management of a vegetable farm; understands taking care of Cows, Horses, &c., has lived in some of the most respectable places in Massachusetts, and can produce the highest recommendations from his former employers. Any communication directed to the care of J. D Williams, Roxbury, or at this office, will receive immediate attention. Feb. 17.

A SMALL PLACE WANTED,

Not less than five or over forty miles from the city of Boston, about ten acres good land, the soil a substratum of sand in preference to clay, with a small house in good repair and well finished, a small barn and out buildings in good order, within fifteen or twenty minutes walk of the centre of a well settled and thriving village.

Any person who has a place of the above description to dispose of cheep, will please to address by mail V. X. Newburyport, with a minuate description of buildings, soil, situation and price. 3t Feb. 10, 1836.

MISCELLANY.

THE WINTER KING.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

O! what will become of thee, poor little bird?
The muttering storm in the distance is heard;
The rough winds are waking, the clouds growing black!
They 'll soon scatter snow-flakes all over thy back!
From what sunny clime hast thou wandered away?
And what art thou doing this cold winter day?

'I'm pecking the gum from the old peach tree,
The storm does'nt trouble me—Pee, dee, dee.'

But what makes thee seem so unconscious of care!
The brown earth is frozen, the branches are bare!
And how can'st thou be so light-hearted and free,
Like Liberty's form with the spirit of glee,
When no place is near for thine evening rest,
No leaf for thy screen, for thy bosom no nest?

'Because the same hand is a shelter for me,
That took off the summer leaves!—Pee, dee, dee.'

But man feels a burden of want and of grief,
While plucking the clusters and binding the sheaf!
We take from the ocean, the earth and the air;
And all their rich gifts do not silence our care
In summer we faint; in the winter we 're chilled,
With ever a void that is yet to be filled.

'A very small portion sufficient will be,
If sweetened with gratitude!— Pee, dee, dee.'

I thank thee, bright monitor!— what thou hast taught
Will oft be the theme of the happiest thought,
We look at the clouds, while the bird has an eye
To Him who reigns over them changeless and hight!
And now, little hero, just tell me thy name,
That I may be sure whence my oracle came.

'Because, in all weather I'm happy and free,
They call me the WINTER KING'— Pee, dee, dee.'

But soon there 'll be ice weighing down the light bough
Wheron thou art flitting so merrily now!
And though there's a vesture well-fitted and warm,
Protecting the rest of thy delicate form,
What then wilt thou do with thy little bare feet
To save them from pain 'mid the frost and the sleet.

'I can draw them right up in my feathers you see!
To warm them, and fly away!— Pee, dee dee.'

(From the Sonnets of Filleaja.)

ON PROVIDENCE.

"Qual madre i figli con pietoso affetto."

Even as a mother o'er her children bending
Yearns with maternal love: her fond embraces
And gentle kiss to each in turn extending,
One at her feet, one on her knees, she places,
And from their eyes, and voice, and speaking faces,
Their various wants and wishes comprehending.
To one a look, to one a word addresses,
Even with her frowns a mother's fondness blending,
So e'er us watches Providence on high,
And hope to some, and help to others lends,
And yields to all an open ear,
And when she seems her favors to deny,
She for our prayers alone the boon suspends,
Or seeming to deny, she grants the prayer.

CRITERION OF A WOMAN.—Her voice and carriage may serve as an index to the mind. When you hear a lady in conversation whose tones resemble the shrieking of a bagpipe — beware! for you may depend upon it she is a shrew. Or if her voice sounds like the beating of a drum muffled for a soldier's funeral, there is equal cause of alarm; in most cases, it will be found that she is sullen and perverse. Some women there are who talk so flippantly that you might well mistake it for the rattling of a cart wheel over the pavement. Beware also of these; they are closely akin to the hyena. If, on the contrary, they mince their words, or speak in a languid drawling tone, you have every reason to fear that they are made up of deceit and hypocrisy, and would prove unworthy of your esteem and confidence. But give me a voice that is clear, full, soft, and musical. If it be a female who possesses it, I would ask no better recommendation. It will generally be found that she is above deceit — sincere in her friendships — warm in her attachments, and ardently devoted to those whom she loves.—*Paul Ulric.*

STUDY.—There is no doubt that a scarcity of books is favorable to the propensity, and even in many cases to the success of study. One surrounded by books becomes satiated or discouraged, I am not certain which, by the mere spectacle of their number. Many a man has been spoiled for a student by the possession of a large library.

"The first time," says some one, "that I found myself the regular frequenter of a large library, it affected me with a painful feeling. I had come too suddenly upon the world of literature, and the contemplation of it made me wretched; for the mind expands but gradually to knowledge, as the eye does to light, and aches without seeing, when brought too abruptly into the glare.

A PETTICOAT PLEADER.—A lawyer pleading a cause against a lady, indulged in a multitude of digressions, which overcame the patience of the lady, who interrupted him. "My lord," said she, "here is the case in a single word:—I engaged to pay the opposing party a certain sum, for a piece of tapestry of Flanders, with figures as handsome as your lordship; he attempted to palm upon me a wretched daub, with figures as ugly as the counsel opposed to me; am I not released from my bargain?" This comparison, which flattered the vanity of the judge, completely disconcerted the opponent, who had no reply to make, and the lady gained her cause.

ANECDOTE.—A schoolmaster, while correcting an urchin for using bad language, told him to go to the other end of the room, and speak to one of the scholars, and that *grammatically*, or he should be punished. On going, he thus addressed himself to the scholar: "Thomas, there is a common substantive, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, *angry mood*, who sits perched on an eminence at the other end of the room, and wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.—*President Quincy.*

SPECKLED BUTTER.—"Do you want to buy a real prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion pedlar, who had raked a load at fifty different places, to a Boston merchant.

"What kind of butter is it?" asked the buyer.

"The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churnings."

"But what makes it so many different colors?" said the merchant.

"Darnation! hear that now. I guess you wouldn't ax that question if you'd see my cows, for they are a darn'd sight speckelder than the butter."

REGISTER FOR 1836.

James Loring, 132 Washington street, has just published the MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER for 1836, containing the names of the new Legislature, new City officers Justices, Lawyers, Ministers and Physicians throughout the State. Also, a complete list of the Post Masters, Militia Officers, Colleges; Education, Missionary, Bible Tract, Sabbath School, Medical, Literary, Marine, Temperance, Charitable and Anti-Slavery Societies; Banks and Insurance Companies; National, Army and Navy Departments; Names of Consuls, names and location of all the Banks in New England, Census of Boston for 1835, an account of the Commerce of Boston for 1835, particulars of the Great Fire in New York, &c. &c. 2t Feb. 3

25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.

N. B. On hand, White Mulberry Seed.

Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.

TO BE LET.

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, and the Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. Possession given 1st of April next.

ALSO — A Tan Yard in Charlestown, near Mystic River and occupied by the subscribers, containing 1000 Vats, with all the necessary buildings and machinery for carrying on the tanning business extensively. Connected with the yard is a water power sufficient for grinding 2000 Cords Bark per year, milling hides, smoothing leather, pumping, &c. Also, a large and very convenient wharf for landing bark and wood. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of

GILBERT TUFTS, or
JOSEPH F. TUFTS, at the Yard.

Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1836. tf.

GARDEN SEEDS AT $1 PER BOX.

Small Boxes Garden Seeds, containing a good assortment for a very small garden, for sale at $1 per box.

ALSO — A very large assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, raised in gardens connected with the Agricultural Warehouse, &c. now ready for sale and orders promptly executed.

Jan. 27. GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDBETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
West Bradford, Mass.—HALE & Co. Booksellers.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
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